



MANAGEMENT

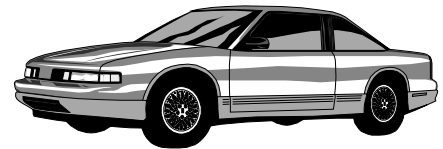
Vehicle Maintenance

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ♦ Waste Management Program ♦ PUBL-WA-263 98

P.O. Box 7921 ♦ Madison WI ♦ 53707-7921 ♦ 608/266-2111

Wisconsin's environmental regulations apply to the disposal and recycling of many wastes commonly generated by the vehicle maintenance industry. This fact sheet

- ♦ lists commonly generated wastes and their characteristics and why they are of concern;
- ♦ suggests environmentally sound disposal options and best management practices; and
- ♦ outlines general generator requirements.



This guide is not all inclusive, rather it provides general instructions on proper management of common wastes. Contact your local DNR waste management specialist with specific questions (phone numbers are on last page).

Potential Hazardous Wastes

Wastes that are ignitable, reactive, corrosive, toxic, or are generated from specific processes are considered hazardous wastes. Contaminants picked up during use can make a product a hazardous waste. For **every** waste generated you must determine, using knowledge of the products and processes, or chemical testing, if the waste is hazardous or non-hazardous in order to properly manage it. Material safety data sheets and process knowledge often can be used to determine if you are managing a hazardous waste.

All hazardous wastes sent off-site must be managed by a licensed hazardous waste facility.

For EVERY waste generated, you must determine if it is hazardous or non-hazardous

Cleaning Solvents

- ☞ examples include: petroleum naphtha, mineral spirits, stoddard solvents, chlorinated cleaners
- ☞ may be ignitable and/or toxic

management practices:

- ♦ schedule regular pick-ups
- ♦ do not mix different types of solvents
- ♦ pre-cleaning reduces solvent usage

Non-hazardous alternative products may work for your business; however, these products, associated residues and filters pick up contaminants during use and may become hazardous over time.

Empty Containers

management practices:

- ◆ EMPTY containers may be recycled or disposed at a landfill if: all waste is removed by pouring, pumping; and less than 1 inch remains in the container; or material left is less than 3% by weight in a container size 110 gallons or less; or material left is less than .3% by weight in a container size over 110 gallons

Aerosol cans and other containers are not considered hazardous wastes if the contents are used for the intended purpose and are EMPTY.

Shop Rags and Wipes

☞ may be ignitable, toxic and/or listed

management practices:

- ◆ centrifuge or wring out rags to recover solvent
- ◆ laundering is the preferred management
- ◆ may be burned for energy recovery at an approved, licensed solid waste combustion facility
- ◆ land filling is not appropriate unless the waste has been characterized to determine if non-hazardous

Shop rags are exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste if they are:

- ◆ **not dripping with free liquid;**
- ◆ **stored in a covered container; and**
- ◆ **cleaned by a legitimate laundry service with whom you have a service contract.**

Oil Water Separator Sludge

☞ contaminated with heavy metals and organic chemicals

management practices:

- ◆ recycle via a licensed waste oil recycler

Grit and Wastewater from Sumps and Floor Drains

☞ grit contaminated with metals, oil and grease

management practices:

- ◆ grit must be characterized: manage accordingly
- ◆ private septic system: industrial wastewater must be collected in a holding tank, pumped and taken to a licensed treatment plant
- ◆ city sewer (connected to a waste treatment plant): notify local treatment plant if discharging industrial wastewater
- ◆ do not discharge industrial wastewater to french drain or private septic field

Carburetor Cleaner

☞ may be toxic and/or ignitable

management practices:

- ◆ avoid disposal costs: use all of the product
- ◆ characterize waste to determine if hazardous or non-hazardous

Special Wastes

Some wastes have the potential to be hazardous due to contaminants picked up during use or the nature of the product, but are easily recycled. These wastes are called "special" wastes.

Special wastes are exempt from full regulation as a hazardous waste if they are RECYCLED and the BASIC MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS listed below are met.

Waste Oil

You may also want to reference the fact-sheet "Used Oil Management (WA-233) for more information.

☞ examples include hydraulic, brake and steering fluid and engine and gear lubricants

☞ potentially hazardous due to contaminants picked up during use

management practices (continued on next page)



Waste Oil (continued)

management practices:

- ◆ banned from Wisconsin landfills
- ◆ do not mix with other wastes, mixing may render the entire amount hazardous
- ◆ may collect waste oil on-site from consumers
- ◆ choose reliable vendor for off-site recycling
- ◆ may burn in a space heater provided: generated on site, or collected on-site from consumers; oil burner meets specifications (was manufactured to burn used oil); burner generates less than 500,000 BTU/hour

Sorbent materials and floor dry used to clean up small (less than 1 gallon), incidental spills may be land filled if no

Used oil may be self-transported provided:

- ◆ **oil is generated on-site or from households**
- ◆ **it is transported in a company owned vehicle**
- ◆ **it is transported to a collection center or recycling facility**
- ◆ **less than 55 gallons transported at one time**

Oil filters can be disposed or recycled as scrap metal if properly drained of oil. Waste oil from filters should be collected and recycled.

free-flowing oil is present. DNR encourage reuse or recycling of sorbent materials. Routinely generated absorbent that can not be recycled may be a hazardous waste. Contact your local waste management specialist for specific information. Compressor oil retrieved from refrigeration units is likely a hazardous waste and should NOT be mixed with other types of waste oil.

Antifreeze

- ☞ found in engine cooling and heating systems
- ☞ common names: ethylene or propylene glycol
- ☞ may be contaminated with copper, lead and benzene

management practices:

- ◆ recycle off-site via a reliable recycler
- ◆ recycle on-site via distillation or filtration system
- ◆ filters and residue generated during recycling likely hazardous; proper characterization and disposal required
- ◆ do not discharge to private septic system

Lead Acid Batteries

- ☞ contain corrosive acid, lead & other metals

management practices:

- ◆ store in covered, contained area to prevent freezing and cracking
- ◆ recycle via scrap metal salvager
- ◆ choose a reliable salvage operation that has identified a market for the material
- ◆ facilities selling batteries are required to accept used batteries from customers

Tires

- ◆ easily recyclable
- ◆ banned from Wisconsin landfills
- ◆ transport your **own** tires to licensed processor or collection point, or hire a licensed transporter

Fluorescent Light Tubes

- ☞ potentially toxic: contain mercury

management practices:

- ◆ choose a reliable vendor for off-site recycling
- ◆ look for low mercury, energy efficient alternatives

Mercury is a toxic chemical that has the ability to accumulate in food chain.

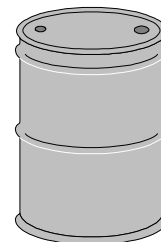
Basic Management Requirements for Very Small Quantity Generators



If your facility generates fewer than 220 pounds* of hazardous waste in any one month, and accumulates less than 2,205 lb of hazardous waste at any one time, you are a Very Small Quantity Generator, and need to follow the standards below. If you exceed these generation or storage limits additional requirements must be met. Contact your local DNR office to learn about the additional requirements.

* Do not include "special wastes" that are appropriately handled and recycled to calculate your hazardous waste generation rate.

- ◆ Container Standards
 - close except when adding or removing waste
 - label as "Hazardous Waste", "Waste Oil Only", or other identifier
 - maintain in good condition
 - ◆ Document Proper Disposal or Recycling
 - keep receipts, bills of lading, or manifests* on file to document proper management
 - Hazardous Wastes: document type and quantity of hazardous wastes taken to a licensed hazardous waste facility
 - Special Wastes: document the type and quantity taken to a legitimate recycling or collection facility
- * If your facility is manifesting hazardous waste you will need to obtain an identification number and properly route manifest copies. Contact your local DNR office for information on properly manifesting shipments of hazardous waste.



Available Publications

Call 608/267-9700 or your local DNR Waste Management Program to order the following DNR publications:

General

- ◆ SW-232 - Wisconsin Small Quantity Generator Guide Order Form (Guides available for a fee)
- ◆ SW-188 - Vehicle Maintenance Self-Assessment Guide
- ◆ WA-299- Auto Body Repair
- ◆ CO-199 - Wisconsin's Waste Reduction and Environmental Assistance Publications Order Form
- ◆ SW-737 - Household and VSQG Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities Guidance

Specific Wastes

- ◆ WA-385- Waste Lead Acid Batteries: Management Requirements for Generators & Transporters
- ◆ SW-195- Safe Lamp Recycling & Disposal
- ◆ WA-233- Used Oil Management
- ◆ WA-104- Use Oil Burning
- ◆ SW-135- Recycle Used Oil Filters: Businesses
- ◆ WA-812- Solvent Contaminated Shop Towels, Wipes and Other Materials
- ◆ WA-356- Waste Antifreeze Guide for Generators, Transporters and Recyclers

Questions:

Call your DNR Regional waste management program (see attached map) if you have additional questions or consult the NR 500 and 600 series, Wisconsin Administrative Code. You may also want to check on DNR's web site at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us> or contact your regional waste management program or DNR's Bureau of Cooperative Environmental Assistance at 608/267-9700 for a list of other publications that might be of interest. Copies of Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules can be purchased from Wisconsin Department of Administration, Document Sales and Distribution, P.O. Box 7840, Madison, WI 53707-7840 or call 608/266-3358. Wisconsin State statutes and some administrative rules are also on the Revisor of Statutes Bureau's world wide web site: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html>.

Disclaimer: This fact sheet is not intended as a substitute for the statutes and rules that apply. Rather, it is a brief summary of the topic. Please consult Wisconsin's statutes and administrative rules for detailed information.

Note: DNR provides equal opportunity in employment, programs, services and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. This document is available in alternative format upon request. Call the Bureau of Waste Management at 608/266-2111 for information about alternative formats.

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